

form one coeducational institution of higher learning dedicated to academic freedom and the unfettered pursuit of truth;

Whereas the distinguished alumni of Hamilton College include recipients of the Nobel Peace Prize, the Presidential Medal of Freedom, and the Pulitzer Prize, and public servants at every level, including a former Vice President of the United States, United States Senators and Representatives, United States district and appellate court judges, members of the Presidential Cabinet, ambassadors, Governors, and State, county, and local officials; and

Whereas Hamilton College is currently comprised of 1,812 students from 49 states and 37 countries, and a faculty dedicated to teaching and the discovery and advancement of new knowledge: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the bicentennial of the chartering of Hamilton College in Clinton, New York; and

(2) honors the outstanding contributions made by the alumni, faculty, and students of Hamilton College during the past 200 years, including service to the United States that has fostered the development of the United States as a diplomatic force and industrial power in the world.

SENATE RESOLUTION 479—COMMEMORATING THE DEDICATION OF THE STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND MEMORIAL DURING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS STAND DOWN

Mr. JOHANNIS (for himself and Mr. NELSON of Nebraska) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 479

Whereas Strategic Air Command was formed on March 21, 1946, to provide the United States with long-range bombing capabilities;

Whereas Strategic Air Command operations were moved to Offutt Air Force Base in 1948 to avoid a surprise attack from the growing nuclear threat by the Soviet Union during the Cold War;

Whereas the men and women of Strategic Air Command perfected aerial refueling, allowing Strategic Air Command bombers to reach any spot in the world and advancing the ability of the United States to project military power worldwide;

Whereas in 1953, following the Korean War, the defense strategy of the United States shifted and President Eisenhower designated Strategic Air Command as the primary nuclear deterrent for the United States;

Whereas the Strategic Air Command played a major role in the triad of aircraft, missiles, and submarines that provided an undefeatable nuclear force that prevented nuclear war and kept the Soviet Union at bay until the demise of the Soviet Union in December 1991;

Whereas Strategic Air Command is credited with the development of the Snark, Atlas, and Minuteman missiles;

Whereas Strategic Air Command maintained continuous airborne alert operations from October 1957 until September 1991, which many consider the longest continuous military operation in history;

Whereas in 1962, the visibility of Strategic Air Command bombers responding to the DEFCON 2 order issued by President Kennedy during the Cuban Missile Crisis presented a clear indication to the Soviet Union of the determination of the United States to remove Soviet missiles from Cuba;

Whereas at its height in 1962, Strategic Air Command employed 283,000 personnel and maintained 3,400 aircraft and 224 land-based missiles;

Whereas in December 1972, 33 crewmembers and 10 B-52 bombers supported by Strategic Air Command were lost during Operation Linebacker II in North Vietnam during the aerial bombing campaign that forced Vietnamese leadership back to negotiations and a peace settlement;

Whereas the need for absolute command and control by national leaders led Strategic Air Command to organize the National Emergency Airborne Command Post operation, which became the National Airborne Operations Center and the E-4B aircraft operating at Offutt Air Force Base;

Whereas the operational practices and procedures for safe and secure nuclear weapons were established by Strategic Air Command and continue under the leadership of United States Strategic Command and Air Force Global Strike Command;

Whereas the Strategic Air Command performed the assigned mission flawlessly according to its famous motto, "Peace is Our Profession";

Whereas the United States, and particularly the State of Nebraska, is extremely grateful to those who served the United States at Strategic Air Command; and

Whereas the Senate recognizes the service and dedication of the individuals whose unyielding commitment and sacrifice contributed to the continued safety of the United States for over 4 decades: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 20th anniversary of the stand down of Strategic Air Command and the immeasurable contributions and prominent role of Strategic Air Command in national security and nuclear deterrence during the Cold War;

(2) commemorates the dedication of the Strategic Air Command Memorial in the State of Nebraska, which pays tribute to the men and women who worked tirelessly to make Strategic Air Command the most powerful and professional military organization in the world; and

(3) honors the personnel who served at Strategic Air Command and those who have carried on the tradition of excellence through service at United States Strategic Command.

SENATE RESOLUTION 480—COMMEMORATING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF UNITED STATES STRATEGIC COMMAND

Mr. JOHANNIS (for himself and Mr. NELSON of Nebraska) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 480

Whereas United States Strategic Command was established on June 1, 1992, to meet national security needs of the post-cold-war era by combining all strategic planning, targeting, and wartime employment of forces under one commander headquartered at Offutt Air Force Base in the State of Nebraska;

Whereas United States Strategic Command was reestablished in 2002 at Offutt Air Force Base, combining the responsibilities of United States Strategic Command and the United States Space Command along with responsibility for early warning and defense against missile attack;

Whereas over the last 20 years, United States Strategic Command has flawlessly ex-

ecuted the mission to deter nuclear attacks and employ nuclear forces if necessary;

Whereas in 2010 the mission of United States Strategic Command expanded again to include cyberspace operations through United States Cyber Command, a subunified command;

Whereas United States Strategic Command provides continuous information regarding orbiting satellites and space debris to spacecraft such as the International Space Station;

Whereas United States Strategic Command has supported coalition forces in Iraq and Afghanistan by providing intelligence, planning, and cyber support;

Whereas United States Strategic Command contributed to United States operations in Libya through long-range conventional strikes and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance;

Whereas United States Strategic Command continues to be the premier nuclear deterrent in the United States, serving as a center for global command and communications headquartered in the State of Nebraska; and

Whereas the United States, and particularly the State of Nebraska, is grateful to those who serve the United States at United States Strategic Command: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 20th anniversary of the establishment of United States Strategic Command and the vital contributions of United States Strategic Command to national security; and

(2) honors the dedicated men and women who serve at United States Strategic Command executing the mission to deter and detect strategic attack against the United States and allies of the United States and to defend the nation as directed.

SENATE RESOLUTION 481—CELEBRATING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED STATES-PHILIPPINES MUTUAL DEFENSE TREATY AND THE VITALITY OF THE OVERALL BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP

Mr. LUGAR (for himself, Mr. KERRY, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. WEBB, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. COCHRAN, and Mr. INOUE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 481

Whereas Filipinos and Americans fought together in World War II, and an estimated 1,000,000 Filipinos gave their lives to defend freedom;

Whereas the United States and the Republic of the Philippines signed the United States-Philippines Mutual Defense Treaty in 1951;

Whereas the Philippines and the United States are longstanding allies, as demonstrated by the Mutual Defense Treaty, cooperation in conflicts since World War II, and the United States designation of the Philippines as a Major Non-NATO Ally;

Whereas the Clark Veterans Cemetery in the Philippines is the final resting place for the remains of thousands of United States and Filipino veterans from the United States Army, United States Marines Corps, United States Navy, United States Air Force, United States Coast Guard, Philippine Scouts, and their dependents from seven wars since 1900;

Whereas the United States Government administered and cared for the Clark Veterans Cemetery from 1900 to 1991;